





**SENATE.**—The bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones was received from the House of Representatives, with amendments. The amendments having been read, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to refer them to the committee in which the bill had originated.

Mr. Hannegan explained that the bill did not come to the Senate from any committee, but had been introduced by him, and received by the courtesy of the body, in consequence of the particular circumstances attending its introduction. He stated that when it was introduced, it was signed by the President, and that it was the duty of the Senate to receive it.

Mr. Davis, Mr. Benton, Mr. Bagby, Mr. Badger, and Mr. Bradbury, spoke in favor of the bill, as a just one, from its passing through the proper channels. Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Mason, opposed the bill, on the ground that the claim had been repeatedly examined by Congress, and the bill had passed twice, and that the amendments—the only point which could call for examination—were verbal and non-essential.

The bill was referred—Ayes 25. The special order was then called for, when Mr. Benton rose and said he hoped to be pardoned when he rose to announce a most melancholy occurrence which had just taken place, and which threatened to deprive the House of Representatives of one of its most valuable members, and to inflict a great loss on the whole country. The House had this moment adjourned, Mr. Adams having been stricken down, and carried out, and was now passing away. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution regarding the thanks of Congress to Generals Worth, Quitman, Twiggs, Pillow, Shields, Pierce, Caldwell and Smith, and ordering gold medals to be struck in their honor. Upon this question, the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas 110, nays 54.

So the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was read twice. Mr. Cooke moved that it be referred to the committee on military affairs, and after debate, Mr. Chase moved the previous question, which was resolved, and the joint resolution ordered to be put, by yeas 102, nays 85.

The Speaker proceeded to put the question on the engrossment, when

Mr. John Quincy Adams was observed to drop in his seat as if fainting. The members rushed towards him, and it being found that raising the windows for the purpose of obtaining fresh air, and the application of cold water, did not succeed in reviving him, Mr. Fries (who is an M. D.) raised him in his arms and carried him into the Speaker's room, where he lies in a very precarious state.

On motion of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Hubbard, made simultaneously, the House immediately adjourned.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.** **SENATE.**—As soon as the journal had been read, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, stated that, in consequence of the critical condition in which Mr. Adams was still lying, under the roof of the Capitol, the House of Representatives had merely met and adjourned. He moved, therefore, that the Senate now adjourn, and that the voice being heard in the negative, the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—The Journal having been partially read, Mr. Kaufman, J. E. Holmes, and others, rose simultaneously to address the Chair, when the Speaker said that the subject to which the gentlemen were rising ought to be officially announced by the Chair, and he proceeded to state that the honorable member from Massachusetts was still lying in the Speaker's chamber, and, in the opinion of his medical attendants, was rapidly passing away.

On motion of Mr. Bart, the House then adjourned.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1848.** **SENATE.**—The Rev. Mr. Gurley, the chaplain, delivered an impressive prayer, in which he invoked God's favor upon the distinguished man whose life light shone flickers.

Several messages were received to the President of the United States, one of which was the treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Allen immediately offered four resolutions, viz:—1. Whether there is an armistice between the two armies; if so, by whose authority it was granted; 2. Whether it is necessary for the Judiciary to resolve to take any steps to amend the law which punishes persons who assume diplomatic functions abroad without authority; 3. To remove the prohibition of secrecy on former business in Executive session; and, 4. To reform the rules in relation to secret proceedings.

The resolutions were laid over, and the Senate went into Executive session on the treaty. When the doors were opened,

Mr. Allen again endeavored to have his resolutions taken up and considered, but without avail.

Mr. Cass desired to submit a resolution to take a vote on the ten regiment bill to-morrow, but it was objected to.

At the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—After a prayer by the Rev. H. Slicer, the House adjourned.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1848.** **SENATE.**—At the time of calling this body to order, there was a large number of ladies, distinguished strangers, and others, occupying the circular seats below, and the galleries were crowded.

The Journal was read.

A few reports from committees were made.

The resolutions offered yesterday, by Mr. Allen, calling on the President respecting the reported armistice, came up in order.

Mr. Allen moved to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Allen asked the yeas and nays—and 11 yeas, and 33 against the motion. [Mr. Allen acting in the negative, and Mr. Johnson in the affirmative.]

The motion to lay on the table being negatived, Mr. Allen said the resolutions spoke for themselves and he had nothing to say.

Mr. Sever, remarking that it was not likely the resolution could be debated without referring to prohibited subjects, moved that the question be taken by yeas and nays.

After some suggestions by several Senators the resolution was passed by a vote of 11 to 9.

Mr. Allen's next resolution, calling for the Judiciary committee to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to punish persons for conducting unauthorized correspondence with a foreign authority, respecting matters of peace or war, (supposed to aim at Mr. Trist) it was adopted.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Baldwin, touching the subject of slavery, came up. A disposition to debate them, being manifested, Mr. Benton hoped they would be laid aside, to avoid discussion, at this particular moment.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the resolutions upon the table—where, he hoped, they would remain forever. The motion was carried, by a vote of 31 to 11.

Mr. Mangum suggested that the Senate take a recess, to await the action of the House, in reference to the death of Mr. Adams, but it was objected to.

Mr. Berrien presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of Georgia, complimentary to the West Point institution, growing out of the part acted by graduates in Mexico. Ordered to be printed.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the clerk of the House delivered a message announcing the death of Mr. Adams (see). [The funeral is to take place on Saturday next.]

Mr. Davis, of Mass., (himself in feeble health), in a subdued tone of voice, read a brief history of the deceased, and alluded in a pathetic manner to his many private and public virtues. He concluded by offering the usual resolutions—which were read.

Mr. Benton seconded the resolutions in a few appropriate remarks, declaring the example of the deceased's life worthy all imitation.

The resolutions were then passed, and the Senate adjourned till Saturday next.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—When Mr. Adams died last night, he was laid out in the room of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, where he was looked upon this morning by a large number of members and citizens. The Supreme Court, in token of respect, transacted no business, and adjourned. The public offices are closed, and the national flag, at various places is at half mast.

At 12 o'clock, the Speaker called the House to order, and he announced the melancholy event, in a solemn and feeling manner. Mr. Hudson gave the eulogies of the life of Mr. Adams, and delivered an impressive obituary.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., Mr. Vinton and Mr. McDowell, of Va., also expressed their heartfelt sentiments in consequence of the event. There was great solemnity of feeling. The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The customary resolutions were passed, and, in addition, that the seat of the late J. Q. Adams be covered with crape for thirty days, and further that the Hall be clothed in mourning during that time, and that the Speaker appoint one member from each State to escort the remains of Mr. Adams to the place designated by his friends for the interment.

On motion of Mr. Vinton the remarks of the Speaker were ordered to be entered on the Journal of the House.

And at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock an adjournment took place.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1848.** **SENATE.**—Mr. Webster appeared in his seat, and was occupied by sickness and family affairs.

A number of petitions were presented, and private bills acted upon.

Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to ask leave to report a bill in favor of using American, instead of foreign hemp in the navy.

Also, submitted a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate, the proceedings of the court martial in the Fremont case—which was laid over.

Mr. Yule made a personal explanation in reference to a published report of remarks by Mr. Foote, charging him with misquoting certain authorities, touching the subject of slavery.

Mr. Foote changed the term "misquote" to "misunderstand," and stated that Mr. Yule's doctored words were "lamentably harsh towards his (Foote's) political friends at the north."

After some further remarks from these gentlemen, the subject was dropped.

The Senate then went into executive session on the treaty.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll introduced a bill, which was passed, allowing the franking privilege to Mrs. Adams, the widow of John Quincy Adams—as enjoyed by Mrs. Madison and Harrison, the consorts of deceased Presidents.

On motion of Mr. Ashmun, it was resolved that the committee of arrangements be directed to publish in a pamphlet form, and in such manner as they may deem appropriate, twenty thousand copies of the address of the Speaker, and other members of the House, and of the Senate, together with the discourse delivered by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Putnam, of New York, offered a preamble, concluding with a resolution that slavery, or involuntary servitude, shall not exist in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico, (the Wilmot proviso, in substance.)

Mr. Brodhead moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 105, nays 52.

Mr. Holmes of New York, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prevent an undue influence of criminals and paupers in the United States.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and considered the bill to supply deficiencies in the public expenses.

Mr. Schenck moved to strike out the item making an appropriation for the transfer of money, under the operation of the sub-treasury, and made some remarks.

He was followed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, and Messrs. Sawyer, Giddings and Henly, and the debate took a party direction, involving the principles of Genl. Taylor and Mr. Clay, the merits of the Wilmot Proviso, the war, &c.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

**PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.**—It is rather too early in the day for us to enter into any speculation on the President's message, or the treaty accompanying it. They were laid before the Senate to-day, with certain documents. The version of the treaty which we have seen published in the Picayune, may not be strictly correct; but if the boundary lines specified in that paper have been accurately drawn, they substantially correspond with the instructions which were originally given to our commissioners.

When the treaty was laid before the Senate, the true character of the paper, and all its stipulations, will be accurately defined. In the mean time, we would respectfully suggest to our contemporaries the propriety of calmly waiting, before they express any conclusive opinions upon it. For example, the "Baltimore Picayune" of this morning

declares that notwithstanding the official statement that (Mr. Trist's) powers had been withdrawn, it will be found that he had ample authority to conclude the peace which he has forwarded to the government. He would hardly have undertaken to negotiate, after having been divested of all power.

We therefore presume that some confusion was attached to the withdrawal of the treaty, which it was ever designed to withdraw it—when he has been enabled to form the present treaty.

If the "Clipper" had only consulted the late messages of the President, it would have seen at once the incorrectness of this supposition. Mr. Trist was recalled; and no additional conditions and no secret instructions were given him. There is much more justice and force in the subsequent remark of the "Clipper," that this is a matter of no great (comparative) moment, as the ratification of the treaty by our government will cure defects in the negotiator's authority, if any exist.

As the President has resolved to submit the treaty to the Senate, we hope, for the sake of humanity and the best interests of both nations, that it will be ratified.

We agree thoroughly with the "Baltimore Clipper" in the sentiment, that it "cannot agree with the 'New York Herald,' that the treaty is sham-work—a trick got up to aid the policy of the sixteen-million loan, and to be rejected as soon as the object shall have been accomplished. It is rather too serious a matter to trifle with; and we do not suspect the President of any such design." We are satisfied that the "New York Herald" does great injustice to the President by any such glib and idle supposition. He is incapable of any such design. It is ridiculous to suspect Mr. Trist has been instructed to peddle off a sham-treaty in Mexico, to assist the sixteen-million loan?—or does it assist the President of forging a treaty in the name of Mr. Trist, which he never made? Either supposition is as ridiculous in itself as it is grossly unjust to the President.—Washington Union.

## WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 3, 1848.

**AGENCY.**—James M. Reason, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and rec'ding for any money due to him in that section.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1848. Will receive subscriptions to the Journal in the regular manner.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The communication signed "C." alluded to last week, is in type, but necessarily omitted to make room for other important matter. It will not spoil by keeping. It shall appear next week.

**THE STATE CONVENTION.**—Again we call the attention of our readers to this subject. The time which it seems to be agreed upon for holding the Convention, the 12th of April, is rapidly approaching, and it behooves our friends in the various counties to be up and doing. We put it to the patriotism of our Democratic brethren if we ought not to have a large, full, and enthusiastic Convention?

Why, then, will not our friends throughout the various counties hold primary meetings and appoint delegates—delegates, too, who will be sure to attend. Surely we cannot expect, as a party, to succeed if we remain lukewarm and indifferent. Arouse yourselves, then, brethren, and shew to your opponents, by your enthusiasm and devotion to your principles, that you really love and cherish them. We can carry the State in the ensuing election if every county will do its duty. Never have we had the same opportunity in the last 14 years of electing a Democratic Chief Magistrate, as we will have in the coming August campaign, if we will only do our duty to ourselves. Recollect, too, that a thorough organization is necessary in order to secure the Legislature. This is an important matter. There will be a United States Senator to be elected next winter, and it depends upon our efforts now whether a Whig or a good Democrat will represent the good old North State for the next six years in the Senate chamber.

**THE PEACE REMOVS BROUGHT TO A POINT.**—The rumors of peace with Mexico which have been floating through the country during the whole of the present month, have at last assumed a tangible shape. There is now no doubt but that the administration has received either a treaty or the project of a treaty, as the case may be, from Mexico; and there is also no doubt but that the said treaty, whatever its provisions may be, was submitted to the Senate in Executive session on the 23d ult.

In another column will be found an article from the Washington Union, of the 23d ult., on this subject, which, we presume, inasmuch as it comes from a source which ought to be, and generally is, well informed on matters of this kind, contains as much information with regard to the terms of the treaty as has yet transpired. By what authority this treaty was concluded in Mexico, on the part of the United States, we are totally, as yet, in the dark.

So far as we are informed, both Mr. Trist and Genl. Scott were entirely destitute of all official power or authority to enter into any sort of negotiations. This, however, we presume, will not make a material difference, provided the treaty itself is such as to meet the approbation of the American government.

For should such be the case, our "treaty-making power" can affirm it here, and then it can be sent back to Mexico for the ratification of the treaty-making power in that country. Different versions of the terms of this much-talked-of treaty have appeared in several of the New Orleans and Washington City papers. As a matter of course, nothing is yet known authoritatively on this point. The best opinion, however, seems to be that the following are the main features of this document:—First, Peace between the two Republics. Second, Mexico cedes to the United States the boundary of the Rio Grande and the States of Upper California and New Mexico, including, of course, the Bay of San Francisco. Third, In consideration of this cession of territory on the part of Mexico, the United States agrees to pay to Mexico the sum of—millions of dollars, besides waiving all claims against Mexico for spoliation committed against the property of the citizens of the United States. These, as we understand them, are the main features of the treaty which has been received in this country.

It would be useless at the present stage of the matter, and under present circumstances, to discuss the terms of this treaty. Of one thing we feel assured. The Cabinet and the Senate will not accept of any terms which will not, under all the circumstances, be honorable to the United States.

For one, we do trust that the terms of this treaty may be such as the administration can accept, and the Senate ratify, with honor, and that this done, the powers that be in Mexico, on the part of that Republic, may ratify the same, and thereby bring about a firm and binding peace between the two Republics.

It will be seen from the proceedings in the Senate on Wednesday the 23d, that the Executive session of that body had something of a tangible shape before it. We agree fully with Messrs. Cass and Mason that, even supposing that such a treaty, as might be acceptable to this country, has been received and actually approved of, that still the necessity for vigorous preparations upon our part is even greater than before. The treaty has to be ratified in Mexico, and we feel convinced that with a people like the Mexicans, peace negotiations will be much facilitated by placing ourselves in a state of full preparation to meet an opposite course. So far from the present aspect of affairs warranting the United States in a relaxation of her warlike preparations, we think that the necessity is now greater than before, for both Houses of Congress to unite in affording to the Executive every facility to raise more men and money with a view to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

It may be that before we go to press something more definite with regard to the "treaty of peace" will come to hand; if so, we will give it to our readers.

**93—The New Orleans Picayune** learns upon good authority, that the Rothschilds, through their agent in Mexico, had loaned to the Mexican Government the sum of Two Millions of Dollars, on the faith of the Peace Treaty about to be concluded.

**QUICK.**—Mr. Freaner brought the despatches (treaty, &c.) through from the City of Mexico to the City of Washington in 17 days.

**KENTUCKY.**—The Whigs of Kentucky have nominated Mr. Crittenden as their next candidate for Governor.

## DEATH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The death of the great New England statesman and scholar, has created a profound sensation, not only at Washington City, where he died, but throughout the whole length and breadth of the Union. However widely we may have differed from Mr. Adams in most of his political opinions, still do we readily and cheerfully accord to his memory the tribute of respect which his long and important public service—his vast and varied attainments, and his undoubted great abilities—demand at the hands of the whole American people. For upwards of fifty years has Mr. Adams filled the highest civil trusts which his countrymen could confer upon him. He died in the midst of his labors in the House of Representatives, in his eighty-first year, full of age and full of honors. Every token of respect was shewn to him by both Houses of Congress. The following which we clip from the Washington Union of the 23d ult., is a beautiful and just tribute to the memory of this distinguished man:

The mournful and deeply impressive event, the anticipation of which, during the last three days, has created so profound an emotion through our community, and almost wholly suspended the legislative business of the country, has come at length. Mr. Adams is no more. He breathed his last, in the Speaker's room of the House of Representatives, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this evening.

The manner and the circumstances of the death of this illustrious and venerable patriot and statesman from the fitting close of a life devoted even from early boyhood to the service of his country. His public career commenced in 1781, when he was but fifteen years of age. At that time he acted as secretary to one of the American legations. Since then—during a period of sixty-seven years—he has been constantly, almost without a single interval, in public official stations. The last solemn visitation of Providence has found him—and so he seemed to desire that it should be—at the post and in the harness of patriotic duty. Crowned with his country's highest honors—representing to a younger generation the old "Heroic Age" of our republic—the last veteran survivor of the chief magistrates of our revolutionary era—as if to the end that the great example of his life might be most conspicuous and impressive, his spirit has passed away, as it were before the eyes of his assembled countrymen, from the very midst of those halls of national council, wherein, by his commanding participation in the labors of two generations of statesmen, he had achieved his great and noble life.

*Ex illo non solum caritatis vita.*  
*Ex illo non solum opportunitas mortis.*

Mr. Adams was born on July 11, 1767. Thus he died in the 81st year of his age, after filling a large space in the eye of his countrymen. He has died amid the universal sympathy of his community. Every mark of respect will be paid to his memory.

**HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**—The death of this aged statesman created a profound sensation amongst those who had been his co-laborers in the service of the Republic. No public business of any kind was done for two whole days. Eloquent tributes of respect were paid to his memory by distinguished men of both Houses of Congress, and of both parties. The Union says:

"Every honor has been paid to the memory of Mr. Adams. The House of Representatives was addressed by the Speaker, Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, and Mr. McDowell, of Virginia. The usual resolutions, in honor of a departed member, were adopted, and a committee of thirty was appointed to accompany the remains of the deceased to the place selected by his friends for interment."

"The Senate was crowded—the ladies in great numbers occupying a large portion of the gallery and most of the privileged seats in the semi-circular area below. Messrs. Davis, of Massachusetts, and Benton, of Missouri, delivered very handsome and appropriate tributes to the deceased. Mr. Davis moved the resolutions, and the Senate adjourned."

"The order from the committee of arrangements will explain the course of the procession and the solemnities to be observed on the occasion."

"We understand that the President of the United States offered the use of the east room of the White House to the committee, for the purpose of doing honor to the deceased ex-President, and giving the public an opportunity of visiting the remains. But the committee declined the offer, and the remains will repose in the Capitol until the funeral takes place, on Saturday."

"The President has directed all manner of respect to be paid to the memory of Mr. Adams. The following order was issued in handbill this morning. In consequence of instructions, all the executive offices have been closed for the day, and every department has been draped in mourning."

**By the President of the United States.** It has pleased Divine Providence to call to earth a great and patriotic citizen. John Quincy Adams is no more. He was the advanced age of more than four score years he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives by the hand of disease on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol a few minutes after 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d of February, 1848.

He had for more than half a century filled the most important public stations, and among them that of President of the United States. The two Houses of Congress, of one of which he was a venerable and most distinguished member, will, doubtless, prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this distinguished citizen.

The nation mourns his loss; and as a further testimony of respect for his memory, I direct that all the executive offices at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1848.

"The Supreme Court adjourned to-day, in compliance to the deceased."

**THE TREATY.**—One thing would appear to be certain connected with the treaty. The administration must have approved it, or Mr. Polk would never have sent it to the Senate. We therefore argue that its provisions, when they are made known, will be found to be such as every man in the land can approve.

**93—We were very agreeably entertained** for an hour on last Monday evening, by a visit to "Mossart Hall," where Mr. Word teaches the poetry of motion, i. e., dancing. We found quite a large assemblage, not only of the juveniles, who were tripping it on the "light fantastic toe," but also a large concourse of the most respectable portion of our citizens of both sexes, who had been, like myself, attracted hither by the desire to witness the entertainments of the evening. We do not know that we have been more pleased in a long while, and would cheerfully recommend those parents who desire to have their children taught the art of dancing, to place them under the care of Mr. Word.

## DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF A MEMBER.—At the special election in Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy in the Lehigh and Bucks Congressional District, occasioned by the death of Hornbeck, whig, Bridges, democrat, has been elected.

This makes a change of two votes in the House of Representatives, a matter not to be sneezed at just now.

**ALABAMA.**—The Democrats of Alabama held their State Convention at Montgomery, on the 14th ultimo. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious and spirited. Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were appointed. A series of able resolutions were adopted, breathing the spirit of true democracy. The Convention, we notice, unanimously recommended William R. King for the office of Vice President of the United States.

**THE WHIG CONVENTION.**—This body, which assembled at Raleigh on the 22d ult., nominated Charles Manly, of the City of Raleigh, as the Federal candidate for Governor. This nomination comes like a wet blanket over the wishes, hopes, and fears of many a Whig in this region of North Carolina, and, if we are not much mistaken, the election in August will demonstrate this. However, this is Federal business, and we suppose we ought not to meddle with it.

The Federal Convention passed a string of resolutions, made up of the miserable twaddle which has been circulating through the Federal press during the last 12 months. As the campaign opens, these resolutions, and the candidate presented to the Whiggery of the State, will receive their proper consideration at our hands.

**A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.**—We find in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, one of the ablest Democratic papers in Ohio, an article which, coming as it does from a free State, falls upon our ears with peculiar pleasure. We extract from the Plain Dealer's article the following paragraphs, which contain a great deal of good sense:—

"Manumit and scatter the five millions of slaves now held in the South through the free regions of the North, for they never would aspire to social equality among their ancient masters, and what would be the inevitable effect upon free labor? Would it not throw as many millions out of employment, and depreciate the value of labor to such an extent as to be fatal to the prosperity of as many more? But saying nothing of this kind of competition, can the white laborer who has enjoyed the benefits of refined society, of schools, and other free institutions 'peculiar' to the North, ever commingle socially or on equal terms with those who, by their masters, have ever been ranked and treated as brutes? Not only his per diem allowance for service rendered would be graduated by a colored rule, but his standing in society would also be regulated by it."

"The fact is, and we say it from the most deep and sincere conviction, that whatever may be its effects upon the interests of the white men of the South, slavery is true humanity to the colored race. Emancipation to them would be a mother of curses, bringing in their train hopeless poverty, a miserable life, and a wretched, unimproved death. The laboring whites of the free States and their black competitors, would be involved in a common ruin, over which reason, humanity, and patriotism might well mourn."

**A PREDICTION.**—The Democratic Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Sevier, in the course of his able speech delivered some days ago in the Senate upon the ten regiment bill, makes the following prediction, which, we trust, for the sake of our common country, will not be verified. We shall soon have it brought to the test:—

"As we have had prophets on the other side, I will now be turned prophet myself. I prophesy, that when a treaty is made, if it ever be made, that treaty will be decidedly opposed by the gentlemen on the other side. They will oppose it, as being too liberal or too rigid to Mexico; it will have in it too little or too much for their approbation. I hope I may be mistaken in this prophecy. Put down as far as you wish in your memorandum books, and when the day shall come when we shall have such a treaty to dispose of, it will be seen whether I have prophesied truly or not."

**RAIL ROADS.**  
**Camden Rail Road.**—A letter from Mr. McRae, engineer on this Road, states that a Locomotive has crossed the Wateree River and Swamp, and visited the shore on the Sumter side.

**Charlotte Rail Road.**—A considerable portion of the local part of this Road is ready for contract, and it is believed will be speedily taken up as far as Waukegan.

**Greenville Rail Road.**—The ground has been taken in this enterprise. Mr. John D. Frost, who had taken the contract through his plantation, having commenced grading.

**Charleston Courier.**  
What pleasure it would give us to add to this article a paragraph somewhat to this effect:—

"MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—The grading of this Road has been put under contract, and it is expected that a considerable portion of it will be ready for the laying down of the rails by the 1st of next January."

Could we pen such a paragraph, would it not look pretty on paper?

**MEXICAN AFFAIRS.**—In recent New Orleans papers we find a mass of intelligence from Mexico, which, did our limits permit, we would append before our readers. That which possesses at present most interest to us, is the address of Senor Rosa, the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the Governor of San Luis Potosi, in which the Secretary under instructions from the President of the Republic, Pena y Pena, alludes to the treaty of peace with the United States, and defends the Government in making it. Rosa says that the honor of the Republic is saved by the treaty—that although Mexico has had to cede a portion of her territory, still, under all the circumstances, the honor of Mexico remains unscathed. We further gather from the "news" before us, that it is the impression of the best informed persons in Mexico, that the present Government of that country is more stable than any it has had for years; and that there is little doubt but that the treaty is approved by the United States, that it will be ratified in Mexico.

**FUNERAL OF COL. L. D. WILSON.**—We call the attention of the reader to the article we copy from the Tarboro' Press of Saturday, giving an account of the funeral ceremonies which were performed over the remains of the hero and patriot Wilson, by the people of Edgecombe, on the 19th ultimo.

**The Ruling Passion.**—Every body has heard of Genl. Scott's "hasty plate of soup," but every body has not heard, what is said to be an actual fact, that Genl. Scott, in speaking of the Valley of Mexico, always calls it "the Basin of Mexico." Would it not be more in keeping for the General to call it the "Turen of Mexico?"—Charleston News.

## THE QUESTION SETTLED.—THE INGERSOLL LETTER.—If any doubts ever existed with regard to the politics of Genl. Taylor, they are entirely removed by the letter which was read at the late Buena Vista festival in Philadelphia, and which is dated Monterey, August 31, 1847, and addressed by the old hero to the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, a Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania. In this letter, Genl. Taylor clearly avows himself not only a Whig, but a "Clay Whig." He very frankly says that he has not had an opportunity to examine into the great political questions of the day, and is, therefore, not so competent to fill a high civil station, such as that of the Presidency of the United States, as those who have thoroughly examined such matters. He reiterates what he has so frequently said before, that he cannot consent to be the candidate of a party for that high office, and further adds, that he would prefer seeing Mr. Clay President to any other individual in the country. We cannot but smile at the position of a portion of the Whig party, with regard to this Taylor movement. Whilst Genl. Taylor is himself taking particular pains to tell all those who choose to interrogate him that he "will under no circumstances consent to be the candidate of a party," his Whig friends are moving heaven and earth to get him nominated by the partisan Convention which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of next June! This is another beautiful specimen of Whig consistency. We copy, for the information of our readers, the two opening paragraphs of the letter to which we have been alluding:—

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,**  
Camp near Monterey, Mexico, Aug. 3, 1847.

Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll,  
Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 7th ult., which has just reached me, in which you say:—'I had the honor of being called on last evening to address a mass meeting of the whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia. At that meeting your name was frequently mentioned in connection with the office of chief magistracy. I stated that meeting, as I have been stated in my place in the House of Representatives at Washington, that you were a whig—not indeed an ultra partisan whig—but



# LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

We cannot but think that the following "Mexican News" will be read with deep interest, particularly the article from the "Star," published in the City of Mexico. We are really pleased to see that the "Star" thinks the Peace feeling in Mexico is on the increase.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Extra, Feb. 21.

## LATER FROM MEXICO—ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER DEE.

The royal mail steamer Dee arrived at Ship Island on Sunday, the 20th inst., from Vera Cruz. She left Tampico on the 13th and Vera Cruz on the 16th inst. She had on board passengers for Havana, five for England and ten for this city. Among the latter were Maj. Dimick, U. S. Army, Dr. Wiley, Fleet Surgeon, U. S. Navy, Mr. Dimier, The Dee had on board \$100,000 in specie and 350 serenos of cochineal.

The news from Mexico by this arrival is important. The steamer of the English line had arrived at Vera Cruz, having left the capital on the 13th inst.—four days later than our previous advices.

The American Star of the 11th contains the official announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, under the signature of Senor Rios, the Minister of Foreign Relations. There was yet no word from the Congress at Queretaro, from which city our dates are the 10th inst., but a majority of the Deputies in the city are represented as approving the treaty. The Star of the 11th says that at a meeting of the deputies on the 7th there were twenty-four present. It requires nearly three times this number to form a quorum.

Gen. Lane reached Mexico from Orizaba on the 10th inst., without further adventure. In G. A. Scott, of the 4th Kentucky Volunteers, is dead.

Gen. Smith's brigade was reviewed on the 10th inst. by Maj. Gen. Butler.

Col. Clarke, with his command, was at Cuernavaca on the 9th inst. Gen. Alvarez was making great efforts to cut off his supplies, and the Colonel in turn was taking every measure to thwart the efforts of the rebellious commander of the *Plata*.

In the Star of the 13th we find the following article in regard to Santa Anna. It is of much importance:

**Santa Anna**—The Monitor of yesterday gave an extract from a letter written by a person of distinction, which says: "Gen. Santa Anna has asked for a passport to enable him to leave the Republic, and has recommended his friends to take a passport and the Government of Santa Anna." The same paper also gives an article in the constitution prohibiting the President of the Republic from leaving the territory while in the exercise of the supreme command, and one year afterwards. Another Queretaro correspondent of the Monitor intimates that Santa Anna's official communications in regard to his passport, &c., will be published. We have known the Government of Santa Anna to be very liberal in its movement of the ex-President, and at first were inclined to discredit the statement altogether. If it be true, however, that he recommends his friends to support the Government of Santa Anna, it evinces a very sudden change of opinion in Santa Anna. We suspect that if any such recommendation has been made, it is for the purpose of securing a safe egress from the Republic, rather than of giving any sincere support to the pacific policy of Santa Anna.

We may add, while on this subject, that la Ramera del Pueblo at Guanajuato brings us a letter from the writer in this city, in regard to the late flight of Santa Anna from his hacienda at Tehuacan. It proceeds from the gentleman escorted by lance and mules, and says that Santa Anna was in the city of Mexico, and the writer says he gave a man fifty dollars for hurrying across the fields to apprise the ex-President of Gen. Lane's approach, assuring the messenger that distinguished traitor would pay him still more handsomely. The letter continues, I should add, that the government at Queretaro, in agreement with Santa Anna, has resolved upon the imprisonment of Santa Anna, in order to remove the only obstacle in the way of concluding a peace. The government has been guilty of the blackest of treasuries. Men who have drawn their blood from the heroes of the Independence, seek to shed that of the illustrious Gen. Santa Anna, to remove him from the scene as the only obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. The government at Queretaro, however, has never consented to the dishonor and infamy of his country. The editor of la Baudera adds that a treaty of peace has been signed, and that nothing is wanting but the imprisonment of Santa Anna. We give these passages for what they are worth, but the reader will observe that they are singularly at variance with the statements of the Monitor's Queretaro correspondents.

In the same paper we find the following notice of movements at Queretaro:

Queretaro.—We have nothing of interest from Queretaro, though our dates are to Wednesday. Another meeting of the Deputies is to be held to-morrow. There were various agents present from the principal houses in the city, offering large sums of money to the Minister of the Treasury, however, had much in need of funds. There is much life and animation in the city, commerce was reviving, and those who abandoned the government in its misfortunes, were coming from every part to offer their respects and obtain their salaries. It would seem from this, that the general belief that peace was at hand, was creating confidence among the people and bringing about a better state of feeling.

The following paragraph from the same paper, gives an indication of the state of the country:

Robbery.—A gentleman who came down from Toluca yesterday says that about mid-way between that place and this city, a small party of muleteers were attacked by robbers, took some of their goods and put off. Our informant is an American, who left Toluca in the diligence in the morning. About fifty guerrillas, headed by a priest, stopped the diligence to look for Americans, but finding none as they supposed, allowed it to proceed.

The following article was prepared by the Star, evidently for transmission to this country by the British courier. It appeared in the number of the 13th inst.:

For the United States.—Many of our papers will go to the United States, and perhaps a few words in regard to the present position of the relations between the two Governments may be acceptable to our home readers.

We are of opinion that the prospect for an adjustment of the difficulties between the two Republics was never more favorable than at this moment. It has been officially announced by the Minister of Foreign Relations at Queretaro, that a treaty of peace was signed on the 21st, at Guadalupe, between Nicholas P. Trist, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Sr. Cauto, Cuevas and Atristain, commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government. The document making this announcement is conceived in a most excellent spirit, and evinces a disposition on the part of Santa Anna to use the influence of his high position, both with the people and the Government of the States, to unite all opinions in support of the treaty. The response of the Government to the circular of the Minister, asking for the co-operation of the States, has been known. It does not appear that they have any more knowledge in regard to the treaty than the mass of the people. The Cabinet at Queretaro very properly preserve a strict silence on the subject, declaring that the conditions will be made known immediately on the assembling of Congress. The President of the Republic is using every influence in his power to secure the performance of his legislative duties. Thus far his means have not been commensurate with his efforts. But twenty-five members have yet appeared at the preliminary meetings, though it is believed that the severe penalties ordered to be inflicted upon the recalcitrant Deputies will have the effect of securing a quorum at no very distant day.

Probably there is as much known in the United States in regard to the treaty as in this city. By the masses it is generally believed that it was despatched to Washington by express, immediately after its ratification by the commissioners. Several of the Mexican newspapers have yielded to the temptation of the commission, and have published the treaty in full. It yields five millions to the citizens in settlement of claims, and guarantees the payment of fifteen millions to Mexico for the territory surrendered by her. It is not worth while to speculate upon the alleged character of the treaty until we have something official before us upon which to form an opinion. The Mexican provinces named are in possession of our troops at this time, and we hold them by right of occupation.

California and New Mexico are a mine of wealth in themselves, and if the indemnity to the United States provided in the treaty be ample, the general policy in the army of occupation will be in favor of peace. No one denies that the mere purpose of conquest, and the desire to acquire territory, are honorable settlements of existing differences. We have taken some pains recently to ascertain the sentiments of the army on this question, and we believe that two-thirds of it are in favor of an honorable peace; in other words, they are ready to sustain the Administration in its well directed efforts to secure the attainment of this great object.

We congratulate our readers in the United States upon this favorable aspect of the question, and trust that nothing may occur to prevent its consummation to a successful issue. Santa Anna is the man for the crisis, and it is the aid of the people of America, and of the people of Mexico, that will sustain him. Letters from Queretaro, and intelligent gentlemen who are conversant with the state of affairs in that city, affirm that he will be. But we must await the event.

The disposition of the Congress comes early in the day at the date of our last article for the States. Col. Clarke's brigade, however, has since left the city for Cuernavaca. Alvarez, who has a considerable force in the vicinity, is endeavoring to embarrass him by cutting off his supplies. The stringent measures of Col. Clarke, however, will counteract the efforts of the Mexican General.

The health of our troops is not so good as we wish it were—the typhoid fever prevailing to a considerable extent in some regiments, principally, however, among the new recruits. As they leave the city for Cuernavaca, Alvarez, who has a considerable force in the vicinity, is endeavoring to embarrass him by cutting off his supplies. The stringent measures of Col. Clarke, however, will counteract the efforts of the Mexican General.

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# FUNERAL OF COL. LOUIS D. WILSON.

Saturday was the day set apart by our citizens for the funeral of the late Col. Wilson, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, we have never seen so large a concourse drawn together in this place. The people commenced assembling at an early hour, and by 11 o'clock the immense gathering of old and young men, women and children, citizens and strangers—masons and military—through the streets, was variously estimated from three to four thousand. Not only Edgewood, but every adjacent county, was represented. His old constituents, those who had stood by him for thirty years—in sunshine and in storm—were here in great numbers; all impelled by a common impulse, viz., to testify their regard for the memory of him who had been their firm and fast friend in life and their benefactor in death.

The procession, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, R. Pittman, Esq., and his Assistants, Messrs. J. Noyes and L. L. Daney, (mounted and distinguished by appropriate insignia) moved from Col. Wilson's late residence at 10 o'clock, passing down the length of Main Street, and it reached the Pender-Hotel, and thence to the "Old Church." The tolling of the different church bells, and the funeral dirge of the Military Band, rendered the ceremony most solemn and imposing.

The following was the ORDER OF THE SERVICE:

Band of Music.

Officers of the 21st Regt. N. C. Militia, under Col. H. T. Clark, as a military escort.

Officers of the 29th Regt.

Maj. Gen. Crenshaw and Staff, dismounted.

The Reverend Clergy.

Full bearers.

Maj. B. M. Jackson, Gen. W. V. Moyer, Capt. Chas. H. Hays, Capt. W. D. Pettway, Esq., Ben. Batts, Esq., Doct. P. Suggs, Maj. L. R. Cherry, Doct. J. J. Phillips, Col. H. Ward, Wm. Thigpen, Esq., Col. Wilson's horse led by his servant.

Relatives of Col. Wilson.

Committee of Arrangements.

Students of the Male Academy with their teachers.

Students of the Female Academy with their teachers.

Citizens on foot.

Citizens in Carriages.

The remains were borne upon an open car, drawn by two white horses, and in black robes, the coffin rested on his shoulders, and military cord—and a magnificent wreath of flowers and evergreens, wrought by the fair hands of Edgewood's daughters, the same who twelve months ago presented the splendid flag to his company on the eve of his departure for Mexico.

The Students of the two Schools were at their full strength, designated by appropriate insignia.

The ceremonies at the Church were opened by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. J. F. Spright, after which the Rev. T. R. Orea rose and delivered a chaste and eloquent discourse upon the character, services, and sacrifices of Col. Wilson.

The procession then marched to the cemetery, where the coffin was laid out for the relatives, clergy, masons, military, and Committee of Arrangements, when, all that was mortal of Louis D. Wilson, was consigned to their last resting place, with appropriate masonic and military honors.

Rest, soldier, rest, the carion tongue Of battles fame shall cease to thee; And hence thy name among The brightest of the earth shall be."

A Serious Calamity.—On Saturday last we received from a friend in Raleigh, a Telegraphic dispatch, conveying the unenviable tidings that the large work shop of the Raleigh & Gaston Iron Works had burnt down last night, and in four Locomotives were destroyed, including the new one just purchased. No insurance.

We have since learned that the shop was set on fire.

This is indeed a most calamitous occurrence; one from the effects of which we do not see how the town is to recover.

P. S. The Telegraph, 3 P. M. Monday, we are informed by a friend in Raleigh, that "The Governor has convened his Council on the 9th March, to advise about the future operations of the Rail Road."

Fayetteville Observer.

N. C. REGIMENT.—We have been favored with a letter from an officer of Capt. Kirkpatrick's company, Lt. Jas. K. Johnson, in which he says that the company is ordered to Saltillo, to relieve a company of Virginians on duty there. Lieut. Johnson was acting Adjutant of the Regiment, the Adjutant being with Col. Paine at Saltillo, of which town the Colonel is Governor. It is not ascertained whether the Court of Inquiry in regard to the conflict in the N. C. Regiment, will interfere with the duties of the company as Governor or not.

Lt. Johnson says that the President's Message was looked for with more anxiety than could be imagined, and every one whom he heard speak of it, was highly pleased with its sound doctrine and patriotic views.

Dr. McKee had been laboring under an attack of rheumatism, but was up again. All the Fayetteville boys were well.

# DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN SAMPSON.

For the Journal.

A portion of the Democracy of Sampson County assembled at the Court House in Clinton, on Tuesday, the 22d February, when, on motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, the meeting was called to order by the appointment of Dr. WILLIAM McKAY, Chairman, and THOMAS I. FAISON, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, explained the object for which the meeting had been called, which was mainly to take into consideration the propriety of responding to the recommendation of the Democracy of our sister Counties with regard to a State Convention, and matters connected therewith.

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to prepare some matter for the action of the meeting, viz: Dr. Thomas Bunting, Messrs. Richard C. Holmes, John R. Beaman, Matthew Faison, and Isaiah Thompson, who thereupon retired for conference.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Alexander Strong, Robt. Strange, Jr., and David Fulton. The addresses of these gentlemen were of the right kind—spirited, enthusiastic, and eloquent—and were received by the audience with repeated rounds of applause. As soon as the latter of these gentlemen took his seat, the Committee signified its readiness to report, which it did through its Chairman, Dr. Bunting, who presented to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We, a portion of the Democracy of Sampson County, in primary meeting assembled, have witnessed with pleasure the various meetings of our brethren in sister Counties, on the subject of a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be voted for by the Democracy of the good old North State; and whereas, for the office of Governor, in the year 1868, the office of such a candidate as will concentrate upon himself the whole strength of the party, can be selected most appropriately by means of a State Convention, where every County in the State will be represented through its Delegates, therefore

Resolved, That we do cordially approve of the movement which is now being made by the Democracy of the State to hold a Convention of Delegates from every County in the State, in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we will appoint 25 delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Sampson in the said Convention, the members of the said delegation to be named by the Chairman of this meeting.

Under this resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz:

Wm. Faison, I. W. Lane, Curtis Thompson, F. B. Millard, Dr. Thos. Bunting, Thos. I. Faison, R. C. Holmes, Killbee Laster, Jas. White, John Wright, A. B. Chesnut, Jno. R. Beaman, Patrick Murphy, E. C. Gavin, J. A. Moore, Arthur Brown, J. B. Cox, Jas. Mosley, Alex. Strong, W. Slocum, W. C. Daughorn, Josiah Johnson, Matthew Faison, John L. Boykin, Richard Parish.

Resolved, That the administration of James K. Polk, during the whole of his existence, so completely satisfied the people of this State, in the City of Raleigh, on the 12th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That the mode in which the present war with Mexico has been conducted by Mr. Polk's administration, meets with our entire approbation in its beginning, and throughout its whole conduct up to the present moment—that we regard that war as just and necessary on the part of the United States, and that we go for its vigorous prosecution, "till an honorable peace is obtained."

Resolved, That we remain unshaken in our steadfastness to the good old Republican banner, under which we have so often fought and conquered, and that we will with our hearts and souls use all honorable means to bear aloft that banner in the coming Presidential campaign.

Resolved, That we have learned with pleasure that the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. have unanimously recommended to their brethren throughout the U. S. the propriety of holding a National Convention, in the City of Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May next.

Resolved, That we will support the nomination of that Convention, provided he is sound on the slavery question.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, when, on motion of John R. Beaman,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, be forwarded to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, and Fayetteville North Carolinian, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. McKAY, Chairman.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Sec'y.

# SANDS SARSAPARILLA.

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis or Inflammation of the Stomach, all proceed from the same cause, being an unhealthy secretion of gastric juice and bile. The salivary glands no longer send forth a healthy flow, and the liver secretes acid bile. Then follows acidity of the stomach, eructation of wind, distress after eating, oppression of the precordia, headache and nausea, tremulous sensations, and a variety of other peculiar feelings known only to the sufferer. For these and kindred diseases a new remedy has been found in the world, having for its object the relief of suffering humanity. Sands' Sarsaparilla is an entirely vegetable composition, is in its operation peculiar, entering into the circulation, thus coming in contact with the germ of disease, and displacing unhealthy secretions by a healthy and pure blood, thus restoring the system to its natural state, and a speedy restoration is effected.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

# MARRIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 22d ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drake, Dr. Loring and Mr. Brunson, was married Miss Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. R. W. Brown, of Wilmington.

In Duplin County, on the 3d ult., by the Rev. J. Nicholson Esq., Mr. Broadbent Williams, son of Mr. James Williams Jr., near Hallsville, to Miss Mary J. Chambers, daughter of Mr. Charles Chambers Esq., all of Duplin.

In Sampson County, on the 24th ult., by Curtis C. Oates Esq., Mr. Robert Wallace to Miss Sarah Boor. Also, on the 29th Feb., at the house of Thos. I. Faison, Mr. Jesse P. Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss Elizabeth S. Faison, daughter of Thos. I. Faison.

In Newbern, on the evening of the 24th ult., by the Rev. Dr. S. Bryant, Mr. Wm. B. Plummer of this place, to Miss M. C. Marshall, of Newbern.

In Duplin County, on the 25th ult., by C. McMillan Esq., Mr. John R. Vann, to Miss Sarah A. daughter of Alfred Ward, Esq.

SUGAR.—10 lbs best St. Croix Sugar, 10 lbs clarified do; 10 lbs crushed do; 10 lbs powdered do; 10 boxes Loaf do. For sale by J. H. HOWARD & PEDEN.

# WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 2.

The late rains have caused a considerable rise in the Cape Fear river and its tributaries, which has enabled the back country people to bring to market a large quantity of produce during the past week, that had been kept back for months on account of the low state of the water courses. Our wharves are literally lined with Turpentine and Timber rafts, and our town presents a more lively appearance than it has for months past. We proceed to give a statement of the week's business.

**NAVAL STORES**—Since our last report, the arrivals of Turpentine have been heavier than for any one week during the whole of the past season. On Thursday last, 1900 barrels of Naval Stores were received, and on Friday's operations was confined to about 1,500 barrels, at \$2 50 for Soft and \$1 50 for Hard, being a reduction on previous prices, in the article of Hard Turpentine, of ten cents per barrel. The receipts on Saturday continued light, and sales were limited. On Monday there was a large quantity offering, and it took place at the quotations we then gave. Friday's operations was confined to about 1,500 barrels, at \$2 50 for Soft and \$1 50 for Hard, being a reduction on previous prices, in the article of Hard Turpentine, of ten cents per barrel. The receipts on Saturday continued light, and sales were limited. On Monday there was a large quantity offering, and it took place at the quotations we then gave. 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